GOOD COMMUNITY HOUSE BENEFITS

Distinct Pleasure Experienced by People of Neighborhood in Owning Buildings.

MANY VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Structure Should Be Large Enough to Serve Needs of Every Organization, and Should Be Located Conveniently.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

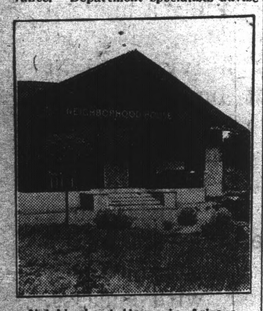
A community can "live around" from church building to church building from schoolhouse to schoolhouse, from hall to hall, but so long as it lives that way it will never experience the distinct pleasure that comes from occupying a home of its own in the form of a community house. A to the life or the adds something opinion of specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, set forth in Farmers' Bulletin 1173, "Plans of Rural Community Buildings," now ready for distribution.

Before a community decides the question of erecting a building, says this bulletin, it should make a thorough study of the local situation. The study should show that an actual need for the building is felt by the varied organizations of a public nature and by the people themselves. It should demonstrate that the building can and should be maintained as a permanent institution. After it has decided to erect a building numerous questions arise, upon which the bulletin gives much helpful information and many valuable suggestions, together with pictures and floor plans of a wide variety of community buildings now in actual use.

Make Survey of Community Needs.

The original study, it is pointed out, should not only determine the need of a community building, but also the most desirable type. The bulletin advises that the building be large enough to serve the present needs of every member of the community and every organization, regardless of party, creed, or class, no matter how far distant they may be, and should be located at a place naturally frequented by all members of the community.

Raising the money for the undertaking is cited as one of the important problems. The amount to be secured cannot be accurately estimated in advance. Department specialists advise



Neighborhood House in Arizona.

that before an attempt is made to estimate the funds available a well-directed campaign of enlightenment be carried on throughout the surrounding country, with the object of making known the benefits to be derived from the erection of the building.

Every community will have its own particular uses for a building, and these can be determined only by the people themselves. A standard community building, however, it is pointed out, should have as a minimum these accommodations:

Accommodations of Every Building.

An assembly room, perhaps with movable seats, that can be used as a meeting place for the people or for various organizations. With the seats removed the room will be available as a gymnasium, as a game room, as a dining room, or for fairs and exhibits.

A stage on which lectures, plays and various entertainments can be given and which may have a screen for motion pictures.

A kitchen where food may be prepared.

A place where lunches, suppers and banquets may be served.

The more advanced communities would need, it is thought, other accommodations. These should be carefully estimated in determining the size of the structure. It is well to take future growth into consideration. Details of the various features of planning, constructing, and maintaining a community house are contained in the bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin 1173), which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Department Bulletin 825, "Rural Community Buildings in the United States," another publication of the department, gives the history of the community building movement.

MAN'S GUIDE TO FERTILITY

Black Soils Stand First and Are Followed by Browns, Dark Grays and Yellows.

Color has always been the practical man's guide to soil fertility and the scientific man finds it just as useful after working out the reasons back of it. In relative fertility black soils stand first, followed in order by the browns and dark grays, and these by the yellows and light grays, the lightest of which are nearly white.

Dehorn Market Cattle.

Dehorned steers or heifers not only can be handled more conveniently on the farm than cattle with horns, but if put on the market either as stock calves, feeders, or finished fat cattle, will sell for more.

Watch Your Lubricating.

Lack of lubrication has cost many careless farmers a valuable implement or machine. Let us not forget that bearings on machines must have oil or grease and that without lubrication friction will soon burn out the bearing.

Roup in Chickens.

Roup in chickens is a highly transmissible disease and is characterized by a diphtheria. The germ that causes the disease has never been isolated.

WHITEWASHING WILL KILL MANY INSECTS

Spraying Is Effective in Destroying Vermin.

Cleanliness Is of Utmost Importance in Keeping Many Pests Under Control—Provide Abundance of Light and Fresh Air.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Whitewash is effective in killing mites and other sorts of vermin and may be used freely in spraying the poultry houses, brood coops and roosts, scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. In badly infested places it is advisable to clean and spray with a stronger disinfectant, and in 48 hours follow with a good spray or coating of whitewash. An effective whitewash for this purpose is made as follows:

Slake half a peck of lime and dilute it with 20 gallons of water; add one pound of salt previously dissolved in water; to this mixture add two

Whitewash, If Properly Applied, Destroys Parasites and Makes House Fresh and Clean.

quarts of crude carbolic acid. Apply with a spray pump or brush. This, if properly put on, not only kills the mites, but destroys all their eggs and makes the house or any building where it is used fresh and clean.

Cleanliness is of the greatest importance in keeping lice, mites, fleas, and other insects under control. The poultry houses, roosts, dropping boards, brood coops, and all other places that the fowls occupy should be kept clean. An abundance of light and fresh air should be provided. While these things cannot be depended on to keep away lice and mites, they make it easier to determine when the pests are present and help to keep the fowls healthy, vigorous, and better able to withstand an attack of lice and mites. Sick or diseased fowls are always the first victims of these parasites, which makes it important that the fowls be kept healthy.

MANY USE NEIGHBORS' SIRES

Minnesota Breeder Keeps Up and Improves Quality of Live Stock by Simple Plan.

That the use of good purebred sires does not necessarily involve ownership is shown by developments in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, which is improving the quality of domestic animals in the country A Minnesota breeder in Kittson county raises four classes of live stock—cattle, horses, swine and poultry. He owns a purebred bull but uses a neighbor's Percheron stallion and also a neighbor's purebred boar. To obtain poultry of improved breeding he purchased eggs from a breeder of standard-bred fowls.

Another live stock owner in the same county states in a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture: "I do not own a purebred bull but all cows are bred by a purebred bull owned by a neighbor." In these cases the quantity of farm live stock kept was relatively small and under such circumstances the arrangements stated are both simple and practical

CHICKS DEVOUR DANDELIONS

Little Birds Eat Them in Preference to Grass, but Are Liable to Ruin the Lawn.

Little chickens are good dandelion diggers. They will eat them deep into the ground and in preference to the grass, but should not be allowed to run on the lawn too long at a time for fear of ruining the lawn.

Cowpea Not Exacting.

The cowpea is not as exacting for certain types of soils as some crops. It will thrive on most any type of the ordinary fertile soil, provided it has good depth and sufficient moisture. It prefers a sandy loam.

Use Guineas as Policemen.

Some farmers raise a few guineas with their turkeys and allow them to roost together so that a warning will be given if any theft is attempted during the night.

Preferred Hay Crop.

Clover and alfalfa are much to be prefered to soybeans as a hay crop, if available. Fodder corn is much more satisfactory to handle than soybeans.

Set Fowls to Work.

A big basketful of chaff from the barn floor early in the morning will set the fowls to work and prepare them to relish their breakfast.

Cause of Poultry Losses.

A large number of outbreaks can trace their origin to the poultry being fed on sour, filthy ground.

Sweet Potato Soil.

The soil for planting sweet potatoes should be plowed deeply to allow for proper development of the roots.

Barred Rocks Make Profits.

In most sections of the country the Barred Rock is the most popular breed of chickens on the farm.

Feed Chicks Sour Milk.

Successful poultrymen are feeding their spring chicks plenty of milk instead of water.

Summer Fabrics Are Fascinating

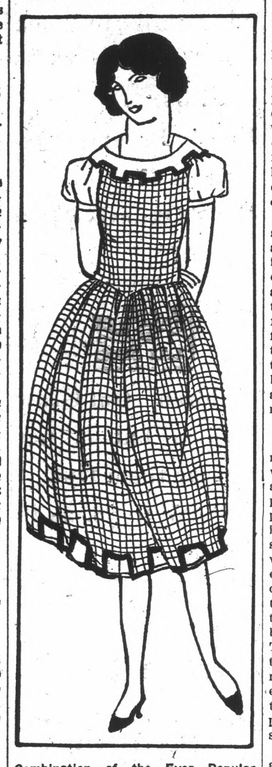
We hold out our hands to welcome the real summer weather, because, observes a fashion writer, there comes our chance to take on the picturesque garments, and this year not only have the summer fabrics been perfected to a formerly unsuspected degree, but their fineness and beauty have inspired the creators of fashions to work them into more fascinating summer frocks. There are things that can be done with cottons and linens and soft silks that could not be attempted in more cumbersome fabrics. And this year they have been done in a most expressive way. Of trimmings there are few and those which do appear are handled in a restrained manner, being applied only where they will show to their best advantage. They sink into the gown as though they were a pre-conceived part of it, instead of something flung on at the last moment, when the idea of trimming suddenly became uppermost.

So many are the fabrics, both of one or and imported origin, that no lead above another. But to hold the gandies and swiss and dotted muns certainly have received a lot of attention and all buying signs point to the fact that they will be more popular for daily and evening wear than they have ever been before. Their colors are their chief fascination, for there are the most beautiful hues and tone; the dyers have outstripped themselves in achieving really thrilling colors. And they have done this coloring so subtly that, no matter how startling the color may be, it still has the softness that makes it becoming.

Combinations of Strong Colors.

The combinations of strong colors with patches and frills and flounces of white organdie are being wonderfully done. Organdie in pure white is used with ginghams, with calicoes, with chintzes, with sateens, with swiss with crepes, with other organdies, with silks—yes, with every fabric known to the summer wardrobe. White organdie in some form or another is almost a necessity, and there is this to be said for it; when it is used, that dress wherein it is incorporated is bound to be a success, for the crispness of the transparent white stuff is so becoming that it cannot be rivaled by any other material or trimming.

In some cases bits of white lace are combined with the white organdie to make the trimming more notable, but the lace is fine and narrow. Filet has gone out of fashion more or less—perhaps because it was so consistently overdone—and in its place we have the real bits of valenciennes, the embroidered swiss trimmings. The latter embroideries are coming along in colors made to match the tones of the materials, and these are as good looking as the spring dyed laces have been, with a character all their own to make them notable. The cream-colored swiss embroideries are extreme-



Combination of the Ever Popular Checked Gingham and Organdie.

ly good looking when used on gingham and organdie dresses for collars or fichus, or sometimes just for tiny turned-back edgings.

The heavier silks and the silk jerseys in different sorts of weaves are very much to be desired for summer costumes that have to be subjected to more or less of hard wear. After all, the lighter materials must be most delicately worn and treated, if they are to retain for any time the crispness which makes them what they are. But the loosely woven and crepy silks are the things that can be worn and worn and still hang on to the quality that was with them when they were created. For this reason, if for no other, they are highly interesting additions to the summer things for country and town wear. Then, they are cool to wear and in most instances they can be washed, so that they combine many attributes in one.

The Winsome Gingham Dress.

A gingham dress that is much admired daily has a little underskirt of the ubiquitous organdie and a little

The Flowered Chintz Made Up Into a Wearable Summer Frock.

yoke with quaintly puffed white organdie sleeves. Then, at the places where the gingham meets the organdie there are blockings with bindings of black cotton braid. It makes a little picture dress most becoming to some types of women, and in its simplicity it has everything to recommend it.

Another gingham frock has a plain turned-back collar of the embroidered swiss. Then the tiny, short sleeves have a narrow turned-back edging of the same trimming. The gingham is in cool green and white checks and the trimming is of that deep cafe au lait tone that combines so nicely with the shades of green. The collar is rounded and the simplest sort of narrow black velvet ribbon bow is poised under the chin.

Carrying out the idea of the Bramley blouse, which has been so very popular all winter, there are summer ones being made in colored linens, with skirts to match and white linen collars and cuffs. Then there is a fetching model made of white heavy linen, with colored linen collars and cuffs with a narrow belt made of the colored linen stitched.

An organdie frock is made of a shade of yellow termed maize. It is a deep lustrous tone. Its trimming is made of simple puffings of white organdie not more than an inch and a half wide when finished. They edge the low and rounded neckline; they form two rows on the short, tightly-fitting sleeves, and they run around the skirt in two rows. The bodice of this frock is short waisted and slightly bloused and the skirt is quite full after the accepted manner of the summer organdies.

Demand Old-Fashioned Line.

Many of the little calico frocks are made up on this same accepted short-waisted model. There is something about the tininess of their all-over patterns that seems to demand that particular old-fashioned line. One that is extremely interesting in design has sleeves that are puffed in a restrained way, the little, tight arm bands being edged with a rick-rack braid. The calico is that red and black combination which is the acme of the period that the material represents and the braiding is in the same tone of red. There is a square cut-out yoke with the braided edging and the same braid runs around the bottom of the gathered skirt to make an uneven edge there. For a belt there is a simple piece of black velvet ribbon with long streamers at the left side.

The printed English sateens are just as popular as the calicoes, for both of these materials give practically the same effect. A yellow and black sateen model was made with one of these long, slightly fitted, slightly draped bodices. It was buttoned all the way up the back of that long waist with a row of the smallest possible black buttons. It had a pointed neck-line edge with a little fluting of valenciennes lace and running along the base of this ruffling was a bit of black velvet ribbon of the narrowest sort obtainable, tied in a saucy little bow where the V-neck came to a point.

Like the Directoire Types

Women Want Change in Clothes and Adopt With Pleasure Style of Bygone Days.

Since costuming is a matter of development, according to Edwin Goodman, our twentieth century woman, who is as emancipated in dress as she is in suffrage, will not adopt the lines of an unnatural figure. The long straight lines will continue, and the change in style will be in the development of details, the achievement of new effects by artful draperies, and the use of original ideas in garnitures and embroideries.

Nevertheless, women desire as much change as possible in clothes, and will adopt with great pleasure the style of a bygone day, the graceful, straight-lined costume made famous by the charm of the beautiful Josephine. Certainly no more becoming gown was ever worn, and it does not sacrifice the modern desire for naturalness, freedom and comfort. The Directoire type will have instant appeal to the debutante and, with further development, all women, with the exception of those of too much avoirdupois, can be well groomed in the straight, long lines of this period.—Fashion-Art.

The Style Is in the Color.

Simplicity continues to be the dominant style note, if simplicity can be said to be dominant, small out-of-the-ordinary touches serving to give distinction to this season's outer garments. For example, a simple frock of yellow organdie recently seen was made unusual by the trimming—a skirt border formed of round sections of blue and white checked gingham in various sizes, daintily hemstitched into the organdie. A plain coat dress of heavy white linen stood out from the crowd because of its trimming. An inch-wide frill of bright red organdie edged it all about. Red buttons and an inch-wide belt of red leather completed the frock.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JUNE 5

MAKING THE NATION CHRISTIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 33:12; Prov. 14: 34; Rom. 13:1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14:34.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 5:6-21; Psalm 78:5-7.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Love for His Country.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Loving and Helping Our Country.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Loyalty to Our Country.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Principles in Law and Government.

Not "Making the Nation Christian," if the lesson committee please. Neither of the passages chosen for today's lesson has any bearing on the title chosen by the committee. However, they do set forth some important teachings regarding the nation, and the teacher should carefully bring out their vital meaning. The New Testament nowhere teaches that any nation will be made Christian in this is gathering; but rather that Christ among the nations the people who His church, showing that God's purpose is the salvation of individuals.

1. "Blessed Is the Nation Whose God Is the Lord." (Psa. 33:12).

This verse shows Israel's peculiar distinction. Israel is the only nation of which, in name even, it could be said that Jehovah was its God. He called this nation into being for a peculiar purpose. It was not a case where a nation chose God, but where God chose a nation for His own inheritance. It would be blessed to have an inheritance in God, but how infinitely more blessed to be God's inheritance! No nation can have Israel's unique place, but the nation which today gives God His rightful place in its affairs shall be singularly blessed. America has been signally blessed in the times when she acknowledged God. In the recent awful war when the national congress set aside a day of prayer, God heard the cry of His people and victory was given to the allies.

II. A Nation's Glory (Prov. 14:34).

The only fame for which a nation may justly be proud is righteousness, the rendering to all their dues. It is this that makes a nation strong and influential. A nation that sins—counts its sacred covenants as "scraps of paper," becomes an outcast among the nations and eventually goes down to ignominious defeat. The nation that has no righteousness as its standard has no right to exist.

III. Christian Citizenship (Rom. 13:1-10).

The believer in Christ is a citizen as well as a church member. Intelligent Christians will show loyalty to the state as well as to the church. The failure to recognize this has brought Christianity into disrepute in many quarters.

1. The Christian's obligation to the state (vv. 1-7). This obligation is upon all Christians. The reason this obligation is universal is that civil government is ordained of God, and the rulers are His representatives. Society could not exist without government. It is God's purpose that man should live under authority. To refuse obedience to civil authority is to resist God. Of course, this does not mean that a Christian at the behest of the state should do that which is morally wrong; just as parental authority does not imply that the child is under obligation to do that which is morally wrong at the command of parents; but it does demand submission as the law of the believer's life. This is the law of the believer's life not only because God is the source of civil authority, but because it was ordained for beneficent ends. The Christian frequently has need to call upon rulers for help and personal protection (Acts 18:12-17; 19:35-41; 22:25). Laws were not made for the righteous, but for the lawless.

(2) The spirit of such obedience (v. 5). It is to be conscientious, that is, it is to be regarded not merely as serving a good purpose, but morally right.

(3) The nature of this obedience (vv. 6, 7). (a) Payment of personal and property taxes. The citizens who enjoy the benefits of government are morally bound to support it. (b) Payment of duty upon merchandise and license fees. The business exchange between nations must be regulated. For such regulations expense is incurred, for which benefits the citizens should pay. (c) Veneration of magistrates. "Fear to whom fear." Those who fear God should venerate his representatives, that is, civil rulers. (d) "Honor to whom honor," that is, honor of civil servants because of the ministry they perform.

2. The Christian's obligation to his fellow citizens (vv. 8-10). This is summed up in the word "love." Love is a perpetual obligation. The only debt that is right to owe is that of love. This love forbids defrauding in matters of property; it forbids going into debt where there is no reasonable certainty of being able to meet the obligation; it forbids defrauding in matters of moral purity. Where there is love, adultery cannot be committed: it forbids murder; it forbids stealing; it forbids coveting, for coveting means a desire for that which belongs to another; it forbids the working of any ill to one's neighbor.

Joy in Sacrifice.

We have wrongfully associated sacrifice with only pain and sorrow. There is joy in it. Jesus went to the cross gladly because of the joy of saving His people. Mary found her greatest happiness in giving her all to the Master. You find your greatest happiness in providing and caring for those whom you love.

The Lord's Sabbath.

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily, my Sabbath ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you.—Exodus 31:12, 13.

The Righteous Should Rejoice.

Be glad in the Lord, and rejoice, ye righteous; and shout for joy, all ye that are upright in heart. Psalms, 32:11.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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CARRIE CATCHFLY.

"Do you know why we are so rude?" asked Carrie Catchfly of old Witty Witch.

"Like to Know."

"I'd like to know," said old Witty Witch. "You see, I've been asked so often by some of the fairies, and I'd like to tell them if you have any reason for treating the flies as you do.

"As a matter of fact you are more than rude. You're pretty mean to the flies.

"To be sure, flies aren't healthy, but I don't suppose they do you any harm. And insects, too! How rude you are to insects. Do tell me why," urged Witty Witch.

"Of course we're rather cunning little flowers, and our clusters or little groups of deep pink flowers are very pretty. Some of our cousins are paler in color, but we like the bright colors," Carrie Catchfly.

"Some of our garden primroses are purple in color, too, and some of a rose pink shade.

"Our stems or stalks are thin and, of course, our blossoms, our dear little blossoms, are very sticky."

"They are," agreed Witty Witch, "and yet no one would think so. They are really very sticky indeed, and yet, to look at you, one wouldn't think you'd wear a sticky frock."

"But it isn't sticky and dirty," said Carrie Catchfly. "It is sticky on purpose.

"We don't wear a soiled frock, but we wear pretty blossoms. Still, we must have our clothes sticky—a nice, clean kind of stickiness," Carrie Catchfly laughed.

"I will explain to you why we are so rude to the flies and to the little insects who come to call on us.

"In the first place they come quite uninvited. Now, when one is very good friends with an insect or a fly, it is all right for that insect or fly to come and call or to have a meal quite uninvited.

"But when one isn't friendly in the least with a creature it is a good deal for that creature to expect a free meal and a free visit any time he feels inclined to have it.

"By 'inclined' I mean whenever he feels like having it!"

"I understand," said Witty Witch.

"Of course," said the Catchfly, "I forget really to whom I am talking, for you could tell me a great deal. I'm only a little flower and I don't know much."

"Ah, but you know something I don't know," said Witty Witch, "and I'm eager to know about it. Really, there are very few creatures we couldn't learn from if we wanted to. Everyone knows something we don't know, and yet sometimes we get to thinking we're so wise.

"Do you go and tell me why you're seemingly so rude to the insects, though now I see, of course, that they are pretty rude to come uninvited as they do."

"Yes," said Carrie Catchfly, "I think they have a lot of nerve. I really, really do. We're not friendly with insects and flies, for we've never liked them. They're all right, perhaps, but not for us. You know we have our friends, just as everyone has.

"Little girls don't want to go playing with fishes. They want to play with other little girls. We have our friends, the butterflies, and we don't like the insects.

"Welcome Gladly."

"And I'll tell you why. You see, we love our own kind. We love catchfly flowers.

"We of the wild family are much like our garden relatives.

"The butterflies help to carry our pollen or golden dust from one flower to another. They are like little flower expressmen taking our express packages from one of our family to the other.

"The pollen is what makes us strong. And so we save our sweetness for the butterflies, as they are so good to us. The insects and the flies would eat it all up and drink it all down if we didn't wear sticky frocks. And we must wear sticky frocks so that the sweetness will be saved for the butterflies.

"We haven't enough for flies and butterflies, too, so we show the flies we don't want them, but the butterflies we welcome gladly."

He Admits It.

A teacher was giving a lesson on the rhinoceros and found his class was not giving him the attention it should.

"Now, my young people," said he, "if you want to realize the true, hideous nature of the animal, you must keep your eyes fixed on me."

Look Before You Leap!

Father had been cleaning the bedroom windows outside, when little Muriel came in from the garden and said, "Mother, did you hear the ladder fall down just now?"

"No," replied the mother.

"Well," said the child, "it fell down and broke three flower pots. I told daddy you'd be cross."

"O dear!" said mother. "I hope your daddy hasn't hurt himself."

"I don't think he has yet," said little Muriel; "he's still clinging to the window-sill."

Force of Habit.

"Our new motor salesman is running up a big expense account."

"How's that?"

"Well, he used to be a whisky drummer and he wants to treat everybody to an automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Trouble.

Mrs. Mix—It's a woman's privilege to change her mind.

Mr. Fix—Yes, but the trouble is she always gets such small change for it.—Cartoons Magazine.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.79⅝; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, $1.57⅝; May, $1.57⅝.

Cob corn nearby yellow on spot, $3.85@3.95 per barrel.

Corn—No. 2 white, 75¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50½@51c; No. 3 white, 49½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.68½; bag lots nearby rye, as to condition, $1.25@1.40.

Hay—Standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 do, $22@22.50; No. 3, do, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2, do, $16@19; No. 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No. 2, do, $14@17; sample hay, $10@14.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 do, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat, nominal, $15.50@16.50.

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 31c; creamery, choice, 30; creamery, good, 29; creamery, prints, 32@33; creamery, blocks, 29@31; ladies, 19@21; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 18@19.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 23c; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Virginia firsts, 23; West Virginia firsts, 22@23; Southern firsts, 21@22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, winter, under 2 lbs., 50c; spring, 1¼@1½ lbs., 50@55; under 1 lb., 40@45; young, white leghorns, 35@40; old roosters, 16@17; old hens, over 4 lbs., 32@33; small, 30@31; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, 28@29; white pekings, young, 30@32; puddle, 4 lbs. and over, 28@30; small, poor, 25@26; pigeons, old, per pair, 45@50; young, 45@50.

Potatoes — New, Norfolk-Hampton, No. 1, $5@6; Rappahannock, $5@6; Florida, $6@6.50; No. 2, $4@4.50; North and South Carolina, No. 1, $5.50@6; No. 2, $4@4.50; all sections, No. 3, $2@2.50; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $5@6; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, $5@6; do, Virginia, $5@6; York River and Richmond, $5@6; yams, all sections, No. 1, per brl., $4.50@5; sweets and yams, culls and No. 2, $3@3.50; No. 1, all sections, per hamper, $1.50@2; culls and No. 2, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.86; No. 2 hard, $1.89, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.83, c. i. f., track New York, to arrive; No. 1 manitoba, $1.90, c. i. f., track, first half June shipment.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 81¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Hay—No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $23@25; shipping, $20@21.

Live Poultry— Broilers, $35@55c; fowls, 30; roosters, 14; turkeys, 25.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 29½@30c; do, extras (92 score), 29; firsts (88 to 91 score), 25@28½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 23½@25½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@35; do, browns, extras, 32@33; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 24@29; storage packed, extra firsts, 27½@28; do, firsts, 26@27.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 15@16½c; do, average run, 14½@15; State, whole milk, twins, specials, 15@16; do, average run, $14½@15.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter $1.77@1.82; do, garlicky, $1.61@1.66.

Corn—No. 2, 77@77½c; No. 3, 74@74½; No. 4, 72½@73.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 3, 52@52½; No. 4, 48½@49.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 25c; do, current receipts, 24½; Western extra firsts, 24½; firsts, 23½@24; fancy selected packed, 35@36.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy, flats, fresh, 16@17c; fair to good, 14@15; long horns, fresh, 16@17; single daisies, fresh, 16@17.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 40@42c; Western creamery, extra, 30.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice, 10½c; heavy fat veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 8@9; ordinary to medium, 8@8½; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $15@20; roughs, $10@15; common, thin, $6@10.

Cattle—Beef cattle, first quality, per lb., 7@8½c; medium, 6@7; bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; common to fair, 2@4; thin steers, 4@5; oxen, as to quality, 4@6; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, $60@75; common to fair, $30@50.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk, $7.50@8.25; butcher she stock and bulls, 25c lower; fat cows and heifers mostly $5.25@6.50; bulls largely $4.50@5.50; veal calves 50c lower; bulk, $7.50@8.50; stockers and feeders weak to 25c lower.

Hogs—Bulk, $8@8.45; pigs, bulk desirable, $8.25@8.50.

Sheep—Bulk, $11, down; best native springs, $12.75; bulk, $12@12.50; culls, $7@8; shorn Washington lambs, $8.75; best fat ewes, $4.75; bulk, $4@4.25; few wooled wethers, $5.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—Cattle—Bulk, $5@6; stocks steady at $6.50@6.75; early veal calf top, $9.25; now selling lower; bulk, $8@8.50.

Hogs — Bulk lights and medium weights, $8@8.25; packer sows, 10@15c lower at $6.60; pigs 25c lower; liberal holdover.

Sheep—Bulk, $10.75; good shorn lambs sold at $9.25; ewe top, $4.50; bulk, $3.50@4.50; liberal holdover.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@9.25; bulls, $4.50@6.25; cows, $2@7.

Exactly.

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"He was out developing the speed of his new car and—"

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